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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Mormons and the Government Authorities.
We believe there are no people in the Union more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.
To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle. As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we ask amnesty for them, and pledge our faith and honor for their future.
WILLIAM WOODRUFF, H. J. GRANT, GEORGE A. CANNON, JOHN HENRY SMITH, JOSEPH P. SMITH, JOHN W. TAYLOR, LORENZO SNOW, M. W. MERRILL, MORSE THATCHER, ANTHONY H. LUND, FRANCIS M. LYMAN, ABRAHAM H. CANNON, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDSON.
SALT LAKE, December 15, 1892.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Herkman in San Francisco.
For Utah—Rain, cooler.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Bar silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 104 1/2.
Lead, 4 1/2.

WHAT DID ALLEN'S SPEECH AMOUNT TO?

ALLEN'S FUGITIVE-BAKED MEATS were of the warmed-over variety.

SOME OF THE ARGUMENTS OF THE LIBERAL MISSIONARIES WERE P. Q. BATS.

SECRETARY RUSSELL'S presidential bee is evidently a cross with a chicken bug.

SOME GOOD SEED HAS BEEN SOWN IN WASHINGTON BY THE ADVOCATES OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

ALLEN AS POWERS' UNDER-STUDY was well up in his lines, but was too much inclined to look away from the audience and stand on one foot.

BOSS POWERS' SERVICES AT THE CAPITAL WERE PERFORMED AT CUT RATE. POOR PAY, POOR PREACH.

THE OPPORTUNITY TO HARRISON IS A PUNY, sickly, melancholy-looking affair, but evidently it hasn't any grip.

THE CONGRESSMEN WHO LISTENED TO THE LIBERAL PARAGRAPHS LAST WEEK WERE TREATED ON THE SANSARIPARILLA PRINCIPLE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A DOLLAR.

SPEAKING OF WASHINGTON'S birthday, if the father of his country had used a Tuscarora tomahawk in cutting down the cherry tree, he never would have told the truth about it.

GERMANY APPROACHES NEAREST TO ENGLAND OF ANY COUNTRY IN ITS MERCANTILE MARINE.

It has 1,469,538 tons, while England has 10,895,324 tons of British shipping.

THE FLAT PEACH OF CHINA IS A GREAT CURIOSITY.

In appearance it looks like a ring of flesh with a stone in the middle. At first sight it appears to have been flattened by pressure.

WARD McALLISTER HAS LEFT DR. DENVER OFF HIS REVISED NEW YORK SOCIETY LIST BECAUSE HE TALKS TOO MUCH WHEN HE EATS.

But would he put him on the list if there were nothing in him?

THE RING PAPERS REPORT THAT MANY BAPTISTS OF RUSSIA ARE EMIGRATING TO BRAZIL.

Among these refugees, driven out by the tyranny of the Czar, there are some seventy and eighty years of age.

IT HAS JUST TRANSPARED THAT BLAINE WAS NOT PLEASED WITH GRILLAN, THE CARICATURIST, WHEN HE WAS BY THAT ARTIST CARICATURED AS THE "TATTOOED MAN" IN '84.

What impressions people will receive!

IT IS SAID THAT LARGE QUANTITIES OF MUSK WERE MIXED WITH THE MORTAR WHEN THE CHURCH OF ST. SOFIA IN CONSTANTINOPLE WAS BEING BUILT.

The perfume clings to the stone after 1,000 years.

WASTE FORCES OF NATURE.

A Boston inventor, who has been at work on the problem of gathering and storing the tidal forces of the ocean, is said to have succeeded at last in devising a float which, by being held firm and fast in the water while the tide rises round it, will receive the force imparted to it and direct it to useful work.
We build steam engines at great expense to utilize the expansive power of steam. And yet the Mississippi river has a force greater than all the steam engines of Great Britain, which represents the strength of fifteen hundred millions of men—and a proportionate power lurks in every flowing stream in the land. If one could harness a funnel shaped cyclone he could obtain power enough to grind all the wheat in Minnesota into flour. A cold spring in a clock possesses the force to run its machinery eight days without stopping. The force of a steam engine can be put by friction be stored up in a battery so as to propel a street car. Science urged by human ingenuity has been at work for ages on the problem of turning to practical use the tremendous ready-made energies of the wind, the water currents and the cataraacts. A few wind-mills and water-wheels here and there are all we have to show in the way of apparatus for making use of the abundant forces of nature. Yet the ocean continues to heave with the strength of billions of tons along the coast every hour. Niagara continues to thunder away its irresistible power upon the turgid rocks below; and a thousand rivers roll unheeded to the sea without halting to work for man.

NO SIDE ISSUES.

BOSS POWERS seems to think, and others have fallen into the same error, that the propriety of granting Home Rule to Utah hinges upon the conduct of the gentleman sent here by the federal government to occupy the offices and execute the laws. The larger portion of the boss' harangues before the Congressional committees on territories last week, was made up of defense and praise of the federal officials. We submit that the character and the conduct of the officials have nothing whatever to do with the question involved. If the very best men in the Union were placed in the local federal offices it would deprive the plea of the people of none of its merit or force. It would not detract from the position if the appointees were all citizens of the territory and were among our most respected and worthy people. Nor would it be different in this respect if the gentleman selected for the office under Home Rule were strikingly inferior to the present federal appointees or others who may come.

There is a principle involved, and it is that for which we are striving. Here are a quarter of a million people, as bright intellectually, as moral, as American as any community within the boundaries of the republic; they are patriotic, and love the flag as dearly as do the people of Massachusetts, or Illinois, or any other state; they are progressive and enterprising, and they possess their proportionate share of the wealth of the nation; they, as a community, have outgrown the condition when they require the financial assistance of the nation to pay the expenses of their local government, and having reached a period in their history when they are able to take care of themselves, like the boy who has reached his majority, they are grateful to the parent, but want to "go it alone," managing for themselves without a boss and paying for what they have. In short, the people of Utah want Home Rule, which is enjoyed by the people of all the states. They want to choose their own officers, and not be ruled by men sent to them from distant parts of the republic; they want those officers made responsible to them instead of to a Congressmen from Illinois, or Michigan, or to a member of the President's cabinet; they want to make their own laws and enforce them; they want, in fact, to be citizens of the republic in which they were born, where they have lived and where they expect to die and be buried. It cuts very little figure with them that some of the men sent here to rule are good and some are bad, that some sympathize with the people and some oppress them; that some are respected and others despised. There are only incidents, affecting individuals and not the main question.

THE BORROWING POWER.

In the Council, on Saturday, Mr. BANKER read from the act of Congress of July 30, 1886, the following section:
That no law of any territorial legislature shall authorize any debt to be contracted by or in behalf of such territory, except in the following cases: To meet a casual deficit in the revenues; to pay the interest upon the territorial debt; to provide for the public defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the legislature may authorize a loan for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions for such territory. If the total indebtedness of the territory is not thereby made to exceed 1 per cent upon the assessed value of the taxable property in such territory, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation.

Whether or not the legislature can create a legal debt, it will thus be seen, depends upon the meaning of the phrase "a casual deficit in the revenues." There is no demand, or at least no such demand as would call for the incurring of a public debt, "for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions." If a casual deficit means that the revenue has been less than the expenditure, then the legislature can proceed with the borrowing bill, for in addition to the appropriations of two years ago, money has been borrowed to keep up the public institutions heretofore established. The question raised by the section quoted is one demanding very careful consideration by our law-makers. No matter how pressing are the needs of the territory, it will never do to issue an invalid loan. Our obligations must be "as good as gold," and without suspicion as to their legality. It is but enough to have cities plunged into debt to such an extent that eminent lawyers must be employed to give an opinion as to the liability of the corporations for the bonds sold.

Another thing which the legislature should do is to put a stop to the practice of officials borrowing money and pledging the succeeding legislature to pay. Of course, these loans are not binding upon the territory, except in a moral sense, as the officials who create the obligations have no legal authority to borrow for the territory. At the same time, the debts are paid, together with extravagant interest on the money.

We would not be understood as intimating that any money has been improperly borrowed, or that any has been borrowed for the purpose of creating a dangerous precedent, which is exceedingly bad and dangerous. It should be at once discontinued, otherwise one of these days the territory may find itself under moral obligations to pay some heavy debts thus illegally contracted,

and the legislature will have to repudiate the obligations or pay them by a wrongful appropriation of public money. We know what will be said against forbidding the practice. It will be urged that the appropriation having been exhausted the public institution cannot be closed, but must be maintained by borrowing money; but there must come a time when the expenditures of public institutions are kept within the appropriation, and the sooner that time approaches the better. It will not do to give boards the power to incur unlimited indebtedness, unless we want to court disaster.

TWICE FORTUNATE.

The friends of Home Rule, now that the hearing in Washington has closed, are congratulating themselves that the opposition was represented at the capital by the two Liberal delegates. Of course nobody could have presented a stronger argument against the bill. The appeal is so manifestly just that it does not admit of forceful antagonism. Loyal American citizens, to the number of nearly a quarter of a million, plead for emancipation from a system of government which is ugly and un-republican in its every feature, and squarely antagonistic to the theory upon which the nation is founded. They go farther, and show beyond dispute that they are not only entitled to what they ask for, but are able to maintain the government in a manner which will be creditable to themselves and the nation.

The proposition is so plain and convincing that all who are satisfied it can be applied only on the grounds of hate or personal interest. It is therefore fortunate that the bill was fought by two such men as Judge POWERS and C. E. ALLEN, both of whom have fed and fattened on their hatred of the people of Utah, and both of whom have reaped large personal benefit from the anomalous and un-republican system prevailing here. It came out in the hearing, being confessed by POWERS that he had been paid \$10,000 cash for carrying an election in this city. Only one inference could be drawn from this incident, and the Senators and Representatives who heard the confession will not be slow to draw that inference. They will also be quick to understand why POWERS should be so eager to defeat a law which would abolish a system that makes it possible for him to win \$10,000 by winning an election. It was also developed in the committee that the other anti-Home Rule delegate is holding a profitable office which he obtained by methods severely denounced by the supreme court. The members of the committee will readily see why Mr. ALLEN does not want the election machinery wrested from those who have manipulated it in his interest so much more power. They will see that self-interest prompts Mr. ALLEN to oppose a bill which would make it impossible for his henchmen to vote grave stones and absconders, and equally so to prevent citizens from voting that a majority might be counted in his favor.

SUN SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

The present is an interesting period for the astronomer, and at all the great observatories the men of science are busy examining the heavenly bodies. And it is not only sights and sounds, also, that they are interested in. Who ever dreamed of being able to hear sounds in the sun 93,000 miles away! That there are sounds, and loud sounds, too, breaking upon the photosphere and atmosphere of that mighty orb, many reasons there are for believing. The solar mass is a scene of energies which our feeble minds and limited experience can take little account of—explosions, detonations, shocks and convulsions that never cease, and that must be accompanied with enormous clamor, if we could only hear it.

Astronomers tell us that vast swarms of meteors and planetoids draw from space are continually falling into the sun, and it is this that keeps up the tumult, faint traces of which reach the distant earth and are actually registered so that we may read them. An unusual number of spots such as are visible at this time upon the sun's disk is always reflected on our earth in changed meteorological conditions, and it is half suspected that those terrestrial phenomena, hurricanes, cyclones, winter storms and such quakes have their beginning in the central luminary of our system, and are the products of the precipitation of outside bodies upon the mass.

This is such an age of marvels, in which man almost forgets the achievements of yesterday in his daring ambition to make new ones to-morrow, that it seems a waste of time to stop and wonder at what has been done in the realm of invention. Yet some of the projects proposed for widening the area of human knowledge are so apparently superhuman that they almost take our breath away. Thus the electrician and inventor EDISON has conceived the idea that it is possible to make this solar tumult audible to human ears, and he is said to be busy with an apparatus to subject to a practical test. A hill in New Jersey, known to contain large quantities of magnetic iron ore, is conveniently located to assist in the enterprise of furnishing the requisite electrical currents. The inventor has set up a number of wires in circuits around this hill, and expects to connect them with a colossal phonograph. He reasons that if the great agitations in the sun's mass perceptibly affect telegraph wires at times, they would produce delicate vibrations that would influence a phonograph also, and enable us to hear the sounds that accompany them. The conception would seem to be logical and directly in line with the successful experiments with electricity and sound of the last twenty years. Who knows but that after awhile we may be able to hear sun sounds, as well as see sun spots!

THE RECORD SPEAKS.

"Records" are sometimes very good things to have, and then again, they are sometimes very annoying. HERALD readers will recall that the other day, in Washington, when Senator FAULKNER asked Judge POWERS a civil question concerning his coming to Utah, the boss diverged somewhat from the trend of his anti-Home Rule harangue, and went into a personal explanation. He didn't explain everything, it is true, but he did say that he had been appointed to a judgeship in Utah by President CLAYTON, but opposition to his confirmation having arisen in the Senate, he asked the President to withdraw his name, which was done. And now for the record. A few, at least, will remember that after his overthrow in 1886, Judge POWERS published over his own signature an interminable screed in which he undertook

to defend himself and in which he succeeded in abusing pretty nearly everybody who didn't think he was a proper person to occupy the judicial bench. In that explanation and defense, over the gentleman's name, bear in mind, were the following words: "Finally, influence was brought to bear which turned the tide against me in the judiciary committee, and at the instance of friends, on the 12th of April, 1886, the President withdrew my name from the Senate."

It is hardly worth while to say more. The "record" does all the talking that is necessary.
At a dinner given the other night by Mrs. Secretary NOLAN, President HANSEN was assigned to the head of the table, and Washington society is stirred from center to circumference in consequence. From time immemorial this place has always been occupied by the host, and the startling innovation has for the time being put aside discussion of the Bellingham controversy, the late Chilean troubles and even that ever-present topic, the tariff. The new rule for seating the President, it is said, came in response to an inquiry made to the British court. There the host sits when the sovereign is present. But the republican sense of the proprieties does not subscribe to this etiquette, because in America the people are sovereign. So, to put the President in the host's chair is absurdly imitative of the sovereignty of the crown, don't you know? And besides, in this arrangement, the President's wife could not have a corresponding honor, you observe. But as the fashion is to have grave questions settled by arbitration, we leave the subject in the hands of the readers of THE HERALD.

A new theory has been sprung upon us of the impending destruction of the earth. A scientific estimate of the weight of our little planet has been made and also of the weight of the human bodies that have been born and have lived on it from the beginning of creation. It is found that these two are about equal, so that all the material of the world is composed of the remains of human bodies. From this it is argued that the purpose of creation has been fulfilled, and when the resurrection takes place, an event not far off—the earth will vanish, since the raised bodies will carry off all its substance, and leave behind them a vacant place where the planet now is.

AN INTERNATIONAL question may arise from the fact that the family of the chancellor of the German legation at Washington persist in drying their clothes and household linen in their front yard, where flapping unmentionables obstruct the aristocratic vision of their neighbors. These neighbors have filed complaints with the district authorities, and diplomatic circles are fearing a *modus vivendi*, or ultimatum or something.

TWENTY THOUSAND hymns by over 5,000 authors in 200 languages, are noticed in the monumental "Dictionary of Hymnology," just published, edited by Rev. JOHN JULIAN, vicar of Wincobank, Sheffield. Mr. JULIAN has devoted twenty-one years of study to the work, and in the course of his labors has, with his assistants, visited most of the great libraries of Europe and consulted some 10,000 manuscripts.

ONE-MAJORITY ALLEN says he has perfect faith in the religious sincerity of the Mormons, but not in their political sincerity. POWERS said the Mormons have no politics and it was because they were sincere he could not trust them. It is enough to give one a pain in the hair to undertake to comprehend the meaning of these fellows. They have a meaning, but they are ashamed, as civilized Americans, to tell right out what it is.

In a speech delivered at Sunderland, England, lately, Mr. TOM MANN stated that there are eight millions adult male workers in Great Britain, but that only one-quarter of those are enrolled in trades unions. For example, the Amalgamated Engineers do not possess more than 65,000 of the 350,000 employed in the engineering trades of the United Kingdom.

ONE HUNDRED and fifty-nine deaths were announced in one day in the London Times in January. The average age of the whole number, where the age is given, comes up to seventy years and four months, probably the most remarkable longevity that has ever been recorded in a newspaper of so large a number of beings.

The new archbishop of Moscow has just been selected. The decree appointing him lays stress on the necessity of his taking energetic steps against the Stundists, a Protestant sect, who are making increasing inroads upon the ranks of the Russian church. Persecution has already commenced.

A GIRL of eighteen has just won a money prize offered by the New York Sorosis society for the best essay on "How to Manage a Husband." Boiled down, the best way to manage a husband, according to this inexperienced and young, but wise, authority is to just love him.

TAN MEXICAN government is undertaking to enforce an old law against organized religious societies, and accordingly arrested recently a number of priests who had formed themselves into societies of monks. The good citizens of Mexico have got disgusted with the lives of those idle men.

THE SEATS in the national Republican convention hall at Minneapolis are to be constructed on the "isacoustic curve" system, arranged to give the most effective combination of sight and sound. But the Democrats will get on to the carves of the Republicans when they go to the bat at Chicago.

ALL THE Liberals want to do with this territory is to just hold it till they can make it reliably Republican. "TOMMY," asked the lady who was calling on his mother, "have you any sisters or brothers?" "No," said Tommy, "I'm all the children we want around this house."

A SOLDIER in France was suspected of stealing money, but there was no actual evidence against him. Soon afterwards he was taken ill and died, and a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that he had swallowed no fewer than twenty-one 30 franc pieces.

BOTH BRANCHES of the Mississippi legislature have passed an act making it unlawful to sell or give cigarettes to children under eighteen. The house wanted to add a prohibition against smoking these poisonous articles by any one anywhere except in private houses.

It is a great indictment the Pennsylvania Republican association has got out against QUAY, but it is well they found other things against him than using his influence to prevent the passage of the southern elections, or force, bill.

THE MUMMY of a high-born Egyptian lady, named TA-TA-AMX, who lived under

SUNDAY SAYINGS.

A layman may be a person of good standing all the same.—Boston Courier.
It would do any good to look as solemn as an owl in church if you are in the habit of slitting people in business.—Bum's Horn.
"Sleeping capacities in your church good?" "Glorious—broad seats, high backs, long sermons."—New York Herald.
Rev. Mr. Wilgus—"Have you made any serious preparations for the future?" Watus—"O, Yes. I have stocked an ice-house of my own."—Indianapolis Journal.

Briggs—"I thought the minister lived next door to the church." Griggs—"He did, but the bell woke him up so early in the morning he had to move."—L.A.
Visitor—"I hear your new preacher is a man of indomitable will and wonderful energy." Hostess—"Indeed he is. He has started in to convert the choir."—New York Weekly.
A New York Chinaman is to tell the public in a lecture why he remains a heathen. It would amuse some men who attend church regularly to do the same thing.—Boston Globe.

Jinks—"Does Dr. Fourty practice what he preaches?" Filkins—"If you were his poor wife and had to have his sermons rehearsed to you I guess you'd think so."—New York Herald.
Sunday-school Teacher—"Who made the sun and the moon stand still?" First Boy—"Adam." S. S. T.—"No. Second Boy—"Moses." S. S. T.—"No; what's the matter with Joshua's class (in union)?" He's all right.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Mother—"I don't see why you and your husband should have so much trouble. You don't belong to different churches, do you?" Daughter—"No, mother. Mother—"Then there is no excuse for fighting like cats and dogs."—Good News.

"We should like an article from your pen, reverend sir, as you are the pastor of our most fashionable church." "Upon what subject?" "Anything that has come under your observation." "Good!" I will write you an essay upon bonnets."—Epoch.

OUR QUERY BOX.

G. A.—Flower's plurality was 48,686.
Student.—Harvard college was founded in 1636.
J.R.—Wilkes Booth was killed on a farm in Virginia in the latter part of April, 1865.
Dew.—Maine passed the first prohibition law in the United States in 1846.
Merritt.—There are more Catholics than Protestants in the world.
A. W. H.—Nine of the Presidents have been Episcopalian. The two Adams were Congregationalists.
Subscriber.—General Grant was secretary of war and interim from August 12, 1867, to January 14, 1868.
C. T. R.—England and her colonies take nearly two-thirds of all the exports from the United States.
Reader.—A street car line in the Argentine republic is 500 miles long, and connects Buenos Ayres with surrounding towns.
Various.—There are four coinage mints in the United States, located at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans.
Schoolgirl.—The first place of American money was coined in Massachusetts, presumably by John Hull, who was the first mint master appointed by the colony.
Reader.—The governor of the state of New York receives \$10,000 a year and the use of the Executive mansion at Albany. The mayor of New York city gets \$10,000 a year.

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The whole trouble, both for the boy and yourself, would be avoided if you had an Encyclopedia in the house—a good, one that is. Like many other people, you have not such a work, and you say, with considerable justice, that you have been unable to afford the purchase of one. That was true in the past but is no longer the case. You can buy the

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Dr. R. R. Boyle, Third and Oxford sts., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "For two years I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla in numerous instances, and I find it highly efficacious in the treatment of all disorders of the blood."
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"For many years I am afflicted with scrofulous running sores, which, at last became so bad the doctors advised amputating one of my legs to save my life. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon saw an improvement. After using about two dozen bottles the sores were healed. I continue to take a few bottles of this medicine each year, for my blood, and no longer troubled with sores. I have tried other reputed blood-purifiers, but none does so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—D. A. Robinson, Neal, Kansas.

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